Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 3. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1836. NUMBER 28

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLETT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.—One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months,—Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be addressed to the publisher, *Post-paid*.

"LABITUR ET LABETUR IN ŒNE VOLUBILIS ÆVUM."—*Hor.*

Our lives are like the ceaseless flow
Of rivers to the mighty sea;
Swift hurrying past each scene, they go
To mingle with Eternity.
And man is like some gallant bark,
By the resistless current borne
To that dread ocean from whose dark
And untried borders none return.

Of all the myriads, that before
Have gone its countless hosts to swell,
Not one has from that tideless shore
Come back their history to tell!
The stream rolls on—but where are those
It bore but yesterday? the wept—
The loved—their freight of joys or woes?
Oblivion's wave o'er all has swept!

Our life but a vapor dark,
A morning mist, that skyward borne
Is seen no more;—a meteor spark,
One moment flashing bright—and gone;
The vapour fades—even while we gaze,
It melts into the viewless air;
The transient meteor's dazzling blaze,
But makes the gloom it leaves more drear.

Though youth's bright sun, with rainbow light
May arch the distant future o'er;
'Tis early shrouded from our sight
By manhood's clouds—to shine no more.
'Mid mournful memories—hopes betrayed,
And vain regrets, our days are passed,
Till in Earth's sheltering bosom laid,
Forgetfulness is won at last!

Our life is like the desert bleak,
Wide spread o'er Afric's burning soil—
We wander through it faint and weak,
Harrassed by want and worn with toil;
If while some freshly verdant spot
Amid the arid waste appears,
Whose loveliness is ne'er forgot,
How soon 'tis veiled by grief and tears.

We strive—for what? to build a name
O'er which the sands of Time will creep
And leave no trace for empty fame—
For triumphs,—where we ought to weep!
As the "mirage" whose treacherous ray
But mocks the traveller's straining eye,
Even Love and Hope soon pass away
And leaves us thirsting, faint—to die.

Life's springtime hues are sweet, but brief—
Their Eden beauties early gone;
And age steals on with autumn leaf,
Sad, scentless, desolate and lone.
Though haply when their mates are dead,
Some few pale fading flow'rets wave—
Theirs is the mournful fragrance, shed
From roses blooming round the grave.

Oh! who to linger here can feel
A wish, condemned with bosom torn
Beside the shattered wreck to kneel,
Of all he loved,—and vainly mourn—
When, heir of sorrow from his birth,
To man *this* blessed hope is given—
Though doomed to strife and toil on earth,
There's rest and peace, and joy—in Heaven.

From the Boston Pearl

LETTERS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

BY ROBERT GRANT.

The State of Maine abounds in incident, romance, and picteresque beauty. Much has been laid before the public concerning her interior, while the sea-board has been quite neglected. Most of the large towns are situated from twenty to six miles from the sea, and being the centre of business, have attracted the greatest share of attention. These towns have been settled but a few years, but the capes and islands of the Eastern coasts were colonized by the French, at a period coeval with the settlement of the oldest states. There are some traditions and peculiarities attached to the islands on the coast of Maine, which are very interesting; some of them would form, without the aid of fiction, good incident for romance.—Poetry could here gather from the story of persecution and suffering; and the sublime scenery of the ocean, forest, mountain and lake, by which it is accompanied, would furnish material worthy the pen of a Scott.

It is with no ordinary emotion that the spectator, standing on the summit of Bald Mountain on the Island of Mount Desert, can look around upon the scene below, abounding in sublime objects and interesting points, celebrated in the traditions of the country. On the South, just where the steals through the low land at the side of the long range of mountains—which extends fifteen miles, the whole length of the island, and runs to the ocean like a clear river, for nine miles through the overhanging cliffs to the beautiful inland bay that lies on the North of the mountain—you may see, there, the beautiful point where the French Jesuits settled their infant colony in the wilderness, two hundred years ago. On the North, the narrows which separate the island from the main land are seen like a silvery belt beneath your feet, shooting up into little creeks and harbors, and uniting the waters of Frenchman's and Penobscot Bays.—On a beautiful point, formed by one of those creeks in the narrows, the eccentric and brilliant Madame De Lowelle, banished from the court of Louis XVI. by the French revolution built the charming residence which was the resort, for a time, of the exiled nobles who had escaped the guillotine, and the vengeance of Robespierre. Here the celebrated Tulleyrand resided for a long time during his sojourn in the United States, pleased to find, amid the wildest scenery of an American forest, all the gaiety and elegance of the French court. On the East, the picturesque shores of of Goulds-boro' extend towards the sea from the bay, studded with islands, and foaming at its entrance amid the long line of the Porcupine ledges. Here the Indians of the Penobscot tribe built their wigwams in the Summer, and from the evidences daily appearing, they must at one time have been a large and powerful nation.—Immense beds of clam shells, six or eight feet in depth, stone axes, and house utensils, are discovered upon the shore and islands in that vicinity, in abundance. In fact a more beautiful scene than is presented from almost any point on this shore, cannot be found on our coast; the mountains, the sea, and bay with its picturesque islands the roaring breakers, and the quiet inlet—might well charm the grandeur-loving son of the forest, when the choice of his residence is only influenced by the facility for procuring game, and the beauty of its situation. Two hundred years ago the smoke of a thousand wigwams curled from these shores, and a thousand canoes chased the seal and porpoise among the sinuous windings of the capes and the estuaries of this majestic bay. Now a wandering Indian may sometimes be seen stealing round the coast, or a few huts be thrown up on some solitary point. But the Indian's day has passed; they are fading like the exhalations of night before the bright sun of civilization. On the West the Penobscot Bay appears, gemmed with islands stretching out to the South, the last line bounded on the sea by the dark hills of the Isle of Haunt. The sugar-loaf peak of Bluehill is seen on the Western horizon, and Kench Mountain, and the highlands of Cape Bosier stretch down to the South West, and appear to mingle with the blue ridge of the Camden Hills, on the opposite of Penobscot Bay. Thousands of islands dot in every direction the surface of the ocean; the beautiful group of the Placentia, where the Jesuits had a large settlement, lie just under the shadow of the mountain, and the bare ledge of the Mt. Desert rock is seen in the dim distance like a speck hanging between the sea and sky. On the North West, the windings of the Penobscot River may be traced to the City of Bangor, which is partily concealed by the intervening hills. Ellsworth is seen on the North, at the head of the beautiful Union River Bay. Bluehill mountain hangs like a scroll over the town to which it giver a name; and the White Hills like clouds far in the West, and the lofty Katahdin on the North West, from an outline on the horizon, of objects each in themselves embodying incidents worthy the undivided delineations of the most graphic pen. I need not here describe the sweet little town of Castine, concealed as it is from the view by the invidious mountains of Cape Bosier, or the hospitable and picturesque village of Bucksport, lying on the banks of the Penobscot, and embosomed in the hills which extend along the shores from Castine to Bangor. These are a few of the interesting objects discovered from the summit of the mountains of Mount Desert. The island itself on which they are situated, is well worthy the attention of the curious. It is the second in point of size in the United States, Long Island in the State of New York being the largest. It contains vast quantities of the richest iron ore, immense ledges of the finest granite, large quarries of marble, and a variety of valuable minerals. On its shores are several of the finest harbors in the world, and its beautiful sound can be made one of the most efficient safeguards of our coast, in case of invasion. The thousand and one islands that are scattered in the adjacent bays, like a brood of chickens around the parent hen, give a beautiful and picturesque effect to the outline of the coast, forming a fine contrast with its rock-lined shores foaming breakers and lofty mountains.

These islands are great nurseries of seamen, as almost every man is a sailor from the time he can pull a rope or a fish line, until he is incapable of navigating a vessel from old age.—At one period they were a favorite resort for pirates and smugglers. A Spanish pirate was wrecked on one of the Dark Islands, about twenty years since, with a valuable cargo on board. The captain and mate gave a fisherman his boat full of the richest silks, to carry them into the British provinces—and for several years after, the island beauties were unrivalled in their satins and brocades. The money-hunting mania prevailed to a great extent among these islands, from the supposition that the pirates had concealed treasures on the shores. Small parties from the main land would start off secretly in the night, headed by some gifted individual who possessed the power of guiding the witch-hazel—and following the delusions of a dream, build a camp upon some point, trace out the mysterious spot with the witch-inspired wand, and commence their mining operations. Some men would persevere in their search until frightened away by their excited fancies, which conjured up hobgoblins and vengeful demons, in every motion or sound that disturbed their midnight labors. Others, more hardy, pressed forward in defiance of 'sights and sounds portentous,' until they became exhausted, and retired to await a more favorable revelation. A laughable adventure at length successfully arrested the course of the delusion.—A party of treasure hunters had scooped out several large caves on Harbor Island, one of the outer Islands in Frenchman's Bay, and formed a regular establishment there, for the purpose of discovering the hidden chest, which the necromatic wand indicated as being concealed in that quarter. A wag who resided on Mount Desert, hearing of the proceeding, sailed off to the island one afternoon, and concealed himself on the shore until midnight; he then stole softly to the camp, and gently removing the door, put his head into the opening. Nature had gifted him with a naturally ugly countenance, which he had improved by the addition of a pair of ram's horns on his head, and a few daubs of black and red paint on his face, to a really hideous personification of his Satanic Majesty. One of the men was sitting by the fire keeping watch while the others slept. Suddenly looking up, he beheld two fierce eyes glaring from a countenance of such horrid import, that he could not have conjured up a more frightful vision in his most excited dreams.—Here was a reality; he knew it—he felt it.—There, the apparition—here, the money-digger; but he could not have wished for a closer connection of one member of his body with another, than this hideous countenance held with his very being. The eyes seemed to thrill through every nerve, and the face to incorporate itself with each fibre of his body, and paralyzing every faculty of life. After some time, the money-digger, who had been a soldier in the revolution, starting on his feet, cried out, 'In the name of God, stand and deliver!' This awakened his comrads, who, beholding the apparation moving in at the door, gave a tremendous scream, and breaking through the opposite side of the camp, made for the boat followed by the horrified sentinel. The night was dark, and the winds adverse—but forty miles were never passed with more expedition in a row boat, under such circumstances, than these men accomplished that night; the rising sun found them at the head of Union River Bay, without hats or shoes, bag or baggage. Their camp equipage, however, was safely delivered to them in the course of a few days, and the facts relating to their flight becoming know, it threw a shade of ridicule over the treasure hunting delusion; and the farce in which the Harbor Island adventurer enacted so conspicuous a part, entitled them to the well earned appellation of 'the last of the money-diggers."

That money had ever been concealed on these Islands by pirates, is altogether improbable; but there is a tradition on Mt. Desert, relating to the Jesuits, who were driven from their quiet retirement at S. W. Harbor, on that Island, which may have some foundation. These priests brot from France, at the time of their settlement in this country, large quantities of church plate. When expelled from Mt. Desert by the English they had this plate in their possession—but it has never been discovered by the most minute search after their departure; and being in the depth of winter, it could not have been sent away by sea at the time of the invasion, or transported by the almost perished inhabitants through the wilderness of Maine, when they left their homes, and were forced, at the point of the baoynet to undertake their terrible journey through the snows of these wild forests to Canada. It is not chimerical to suppose that these treasures lie concealed in some of the caves of the Mt. Desert hills;—but it would be as Quixotic a scheme to search after treasures among these wild fastnesses, as to attempt to transmute the rocks into gold.

Surprising Escape by Swimming. On the night of the 6th inst a boat in which were nine persons, pilots and boatmen, were upset in a sudden squall near the Newdip Floating Light, off Great Yarmouth, eight of them sunk to rise no more leaving six widows & seventeen young children. The only person who escaped was a man named Samuel Brock, who has given the following account of his almost miraculous, preservation;—"In about a quarter of an hour after the boat was capsized the boat and men disappeared, and he got hold of a rush horse-collar, used as a fender to the boat, and got it on his arm, and from his support was enabled to get his knife and cut off his oiled petticoat trousers, and oiled frock and waistcoat, and neckhandkerchief, but dared not attempt to get his other trousers off lest they should entangle his legs. He then got the collar over his head, but was soon obliged to abandon it, as it retarded his swimming, & kept himself for Winterton Highlight, but the flood soon drove him out of sight. He then kept sight of two stars, but which became obscured by a cloud, and he thought all was over, until the moon shone out very bright but he found himself much fatigued with shoes and with great difficulty cut the lacings and got them off, and shortly after saw the land from the reflection of the moon, and drove over the Cross sand ridge with the flood tide keeping himself in an upright position, and got sight of Lowestoft High Light, soon after a buoy which he swam towards, and found to be the checkered buoy of St. Nicholas's Sand, but did not attempt to get upon it, in the hope that he should have strength to get into Galewoy. About this time he was much annoyed by sea gulls, screaming over his head and was alarmed lest they should peck at him, and he called out and dashed his hands into the water, and they went away. He then got sight of a vessel, which re-animated him, on the high water slack and he went towards her very fast, but on the ebb coming away he reached within about 200 yards and could not fetch her, but hailed her with all his strength, and was instantly answered by the watch on deck who lowered a boat and got him on board at half past one of the morning of the 7th, having been in the water seven hours, and come a distance of from 12 to 14 miles, and was landed the next day at Lowestoft from the vessel (the Betsey, of Sunderland, C. W. Christian, master, coal laden.)" He has suffered very much from the fatigue but is now recovering.

This is an age of furious morality and violent virtue, which may perhaps account for the viciousness thereof, as no medium between positively bad and superlatively good is allowed.—Would it not be as well, therefore, by legislative means, to put some curb upon stock-gambling, which seems in a fair way to swallow up all other vices, and convert our commercial citizens into vast blackleg receptacles? It is becoming, not an epidemic, but an edemic disease, and all classes are more or less affected with it, to the ruin of thousands. We have demolished lotteries; faro, and even billiards are proscribed; nay, it is even an offence to eat oysters on a Sunday in a cellar, though with the nicest skill, it is decided that there is no impropriety in swallowing as many as you like on the first floor, and upwards. Now as stock gambling is to the full as demoralizing, criminal, and injurious as any of these, why not bring the suppression of vice-feeling of the age to bear upon it? The New York Legislature has the matter under consideration, and will nip the mischief at the root, by vitiating "sales on time." Can't our Solons do the same? If not, destroy the monopoly. Legalize other games of chance, which are quite as correct; quite as much so, perhaps, if played with loaded dice and marked cards, as the operations of the stock market; and give games of skill an honorable preeminence, that nine-pins may not skulk on the outskirts, and that sooterkin may play at pitch and toss, or thimble-rig, without treading on the heels of a statute.

For ourselves, by temperament and education, we most devoutly hate gambling in all its branches; but 'we see no reason why the professors of one branch of it should be yelped at hunted down, and sometimes Vicksburged, while professors of the other branch are "everything that's nice." The legs of the "bulls and the bears" are, to our vision, not a shaee lighter than those of the professors hinted at above. Yet, every now and then, we hear the outcry of "gamblers!"—Po! look at your exchange!—Philadelphia Vade Mucum.

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9.

Finally passed—Resolve providing for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President; in favor of the Trustees of the Town of Burlington.

Order of notice was reported and accepted on petition of R. H. Gardiner et als to be incorporated as the Kennebec and Portland Rail road Company.

Passed to be enacted—Bills to set off Nathaniel Carril from Warren to Camden—to alter and establish the dividing line between the towns of Freedom and Montville—restricting the powers of County Commissioners in certain cases.

A number of papers in the House were disposed of in concurrence.

Mr. Jarvis moved to take up the Bill constituting Ellsworth the Shire town of the County of Hancock. This Bill was amended by an additional section providing that said Act shall not take effect unless the inhabitants of Ellsworth shall, within three months from the passage of said Act, convey to said County by good and sufficient deed, the town house in Ellsworth, together with the land pertaining thereto. The Bill was then passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, to which was referred the several applications for new Banks, and for increase of capital, made a Report, which was read and 500 copies ordered.

Agreeably to notice given yesterday Mr. Jarvis moved that the Senate now take up the Bill 'to regulate Banks and other Corporations, and to prohibit the emission and circulation of certain Bank Bills or Notes.'

Mr. Purinton moved to amend by striking out in the title of the Bill all after the words, 'An Act,' and inserting 'additional to regulate Banks, by prohibiting the emission and circulation of Bank Bills or notes, of a small denomination.' This amendment was advocated by Mr. Purinton and opposed by Mr. Jarvis.—Mr. Purinton stated that he had several other amendments to propose, and would for the present withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Purinton then went on to state the various amendments which he intended to propose to the bill. The first section provides that no Banking Corporation shall after the first of June next, issue any bill of a less denomination than *three dollars*. Mr. Purinton moved to strike out *three* and insert *five*. Mr Purinton advocated and Mr. Jarvis opposed the amendment. The question on adopting the amendment was ordered to be taken by yeas and nays; and the amendment was adopted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Clark, Frye, Greene, Kelsey, Mantor, Miller, Purinton, Strickland, Talbot, Weeks, Merrow.—11.

Nays—Messrs. Benson, Jewett, Jarvis, Pierce, Robinson, Severence, McIntire, Spear, Allen.—9.

Several other amendments were proposed by Mr. Purinton and adopted.

He then moved to amend the 3d section which provides that any Corporation violating the provisions of this bill should forfeit for every such offence the sum of $50, by providing that for every such offence said Corporations shall forfeit and pay the sum of $500.

Before any question was taken on this amendment, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

Bill to fix compensation of Superintending School Committees, which passed the Senate yesterday to be engrossed, came from the House indefinitely postponed. Some remarks were made by Messrs. Purinton, Benson, Johnson, Talbot and Merrow. On motion of Mr. Merrow the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Jarvis moved to take up the Bill regulating Banking and other Corporations, and proposed an amendment in lieu of that offered by Mr. Purinton, providing that if any Banking Corporation shall violate the provisions of this bill, it shall forfeit and pay the sum of $500—and if any other Corporation, or Agent of the same, acting as such, shall violate its provisions, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $50. Mr. Purinton withdrew his amendment and accepted the proposed one which was adopted.

The next amendment was to make the penalty for any person violating the law *twenty* dollars instead of *five*. Mr. Jarvis opposed this amendment, and thought the penalty was sufficiently high to prevent the violation of the law. Mr. Purinton was in favor of the amendment and hoped it would prevail. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 5 to 12.

Mr. Purinton then moved to strike out *five* and insert *ten*. The amendment did not prevail.

The next amendment was on striking out the 7th section, which was adopted. [Sec. 7, provides for the repeal of the law on this subject last winter.]

The amendment proposed in the title of the bill was then adopted. Mr. Merrow moved that the bill be laid on the table.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Miller, in the 6th section, by striking out that part which provides a penalty of $50 for neglect by any grand Juror or Justice of the Peace to prosecute for any offence against this Act, which shall come to his knowledge. This amendment was rejected by a vote of 6 to 13.

The bill was then ordered to lie on the table.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

Sundry papers from the House were disposed of in concurrence.

Mr. Johnson moved to take up the bill relative to the infliction of Capital Punishment.—He said, that by the paper received from the Justices of the Supreme Court yesterday, in answer to the inquiry whether in case of the abolition of Capital Punishment, the crime of murder would be a bailable offence, he supposed a deathblow had been given to the contemplated law, and he considered it important that the bill should be disposed of as soon as possible.

Mr. Severence gave as a reason why the bill should be disposed of as soon as possible, that an execution was expected to take place in a short time, and he thought it desirable that the subject should be acted upon with a view to that execution.

Mr. Johnson said that public executions were considered demoralizing, and the fact that an execution was soon to take place, was a strong reason for wishing the bill to be acted upon speedily.

Mr. Purinton thought there was no necessity for haste, and hoped the bill would be permitted to lie on the table for the present.

Mr. Talbot said that perhaps the death blow had not been given to the abolition of Capital Punishment, as suggested by the gentleman from Somerset. The most important reason urged for immediate action, was, that an execution was soon to take place. He was opposed to executions, and considered the fact adduced, an additional reason for laying on the table. If this bill be laid on the table he thought the Executive would grant a reprieve to some future time, and thus afford the poor convict a further space for repentance. The course would better comport with his own feelings, and he had no doubt with those of others.

The bill was ordered to lie on the table—7 to 10

Order relative to an inquiry into the expediency of providing by law that in all cases of contested elections of Representatives, the towns in which the cases occur shall decide the same, was in definitely postponed.

Bill fixing the compensation of Superintending School Committees was taken up. [This bill provides that the Committee shall receive $1. for each day's duty in examining Schools.] Mr. Merrow thought no benefit would result from the passage of the bill, and moved its indefinite postponement in concurrence with the House. Mr. Severence thought it a very good law and hoped the Senate would concur.—Mr. Purinton spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Talbot was opposed to the bill. In answer to the argument that the Committee were frequently subjected to the expense of hiring conveyance in visiting Schools, Mr. T. remarked that the gentlemen selected for these situations were generally men of leisure, and would very willingly ride out to visit the Schools without any compensation. Mr. Severence said that the gentlemen from Washington seemed to think that wealthy men and men of leisure were usually selected for the School Committee—but this was not the case—they were generally farmers and men of business, many of whom could ill afford to spend their time and incur the expenses which must necessarily be done, without any compensation.

Mr. Miller was opposed to the bill because he thought that the sum $1 per day too small, and that those who were competent could not always be found to perform the duties required for that sum.

Mr. Benson was in favor of the bill. There was now a great want of uniformity in the several towns, some of them allowing $2,00 per day to the School Committee, while others allowed nothing at all. The office of Superintending School Committee was one of great importance, and should be filled, not by men of leisure, but by active business men. The law requires that this Committee shall visit each School District in the town twice each year. In the town where he resided there were 11 School Districts, and according to the requirements of the law, the Committee were obliged to visit them 22 times during the year. This he considered rather too much to require of a man to perform without any compensation—he hoped the Senate would insist on the passage of the bill to be engrossed.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was decided in the negative, by a vote of 8 to 12.

On motion of Mr. Ide of Frankfort, the Committee on the Judiciary was directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that any person may change his or her name by notifying previously the intention of so doing in the State paper and some paper printed in the County where he or she resides, and also leave a notice thereof with the Selectmen of the town where he or she resides.

Bill to constitute Ellsworth the Shire-town of Hancock County, was twice read and Monday next assigned.

Leave to withdraw on petition of Elijah Wood et als for an exemption of sheep from taxation—of William Walker et als. to be set off from Freeport to North Yarmouth.

Passed to be enacted, Bill authorizing the collection of interest on Executions.

Report on order in relation to Commissioner to examine Colleges, that legislation is inexpedient was accepted in concurrence.

The Senate accordingly insist upon the vote passing the bill to be engrossed.

Passed to be enacted—Bill to set off Seth Gilman from E. Pond Plantation to Norridgewock.

Finally passed—Bill providing for the appointment of a Public Agent to superintend certain expenditures.

Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported, Bills—to incorporate the Damariscotta Bank—to incorporate the Belfast Bank—to incorporate the Mechanics Bank in Bangor—to incorporate the Globe Bank in Bangor—to incorporate the Brunswick Bank—to incorporate the City Bank in Bangor—to increase the capital stock of the Stillwater Canal Bank—to increase the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank in Augusta—to renew the charter of the Frontier Bank in Eastport—to increase the capital stock of the Bank of Cumberland in Portland—to increase the capital stock of the Augusta Bank—to incorporate the Sebago Bank in Portland—to incorporate the Penobscot Bank in Bangor—to incorporate the Lafayette Bank in Bangor—which bills were severally read once, and ordered to lie on the table.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Feb. 8, 1836.

IN SENATE. A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund containing their report, and suggesting the discontinuance of their Board.

Mr. Wright presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, on the subject of relief to the sufferers by the late fire, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Kent offered a resolution providing for an inquiry into the expediency of establishing a Navy Yard at Baltimore—lies on the table one day.

A resolution submitted by Mr. Benton, inquiring whether the mint was regularly and amply supplied with bullion, &c. was adopted.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions offered by Mr. Benton, when Messrs. Clayton, White, Grundy and Benton addressed the Senate. Mr. Leigh had the floor when an adjournment was moved and carried.

In the House, the rules were suspended, in order to afford Mr. Pinkney an opportunity to submit the following resolution:—

Resolved, That all the memorials which have been offered or may hereafter be presented to this House, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and also the resolutions offered by an honorable member from Maine, (Mr. Jarvis) with the amendment thereto, proposed by an honorable member from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) and every other paper or proposition that may be submitted, in relation to this subject, be referred to a select committee with instructions to report,

That Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere, in any way, with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy, and that, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere, in any way, with slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union,—assigning such reasons for those conclusions as in the judgment of the committee, may be best calculated to enlighten the public mind, to repress agitation, to allay excitement, to sustain and preserve the just rights of the slave holding States, and of the people of this District, and to establish harmony and tranquility amongst the various sections of the Union.

After a short debate the previous question was called for and sustained. The *third branch* of the proposition was divided, on motion of Mr. Underwood, so as to present a separate question on the following clause, viz—"That in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere, in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia," and, the question being taken, it was determinated in the affirmative, yeas 163, nays 57.

The question having been taken on the second portion of the *third branch*, viz—"because it would be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union"—it was also determinated in the affirmative, yeas 127, nays 76.

The remaining portion of the resolution, for "assigning reasons," &c., was carried by the following vote, yeas 168 nays 6. So the *entire resolution* as stated above was adopted.

It is to be hoped that the passage of this resolution will put a stop to the worse than useless discussion which has been going on, in the House, on the subject to which it relates.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9.

In Senate, a bill making appropriations in part for the service of the year 1836, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Shepley offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law all persons receiving salaries as officers or clerks to the two Houses, from acting as agents, or receiving in any manner, compensation for services rendered to persons, or to their agents having claims against the United States.

Mr. Benton's resolutions to provide for the defence of the country were then taken up.—Mr. Leigh avowed his intention to vote for them. He thought the mediation of Great Britain would prove of no avail. He thought war still probable, certainly very possible, and he was willing to put the country in a condition to meet it. He objected to the words "carefully guarding," in the special message, on the ground that they would be considered "an aggravation of the insult offered France"! Mr. Brown commenced some remarks in reply, but before he concluded, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr. Garland of Louisiana asked leave to enter on the Journals of the House a protest signed by himself, Glascock of Ga. and Robertson of Va., against a clause in the abolition resolution of yesterday, but the House refused to suspend the rules for that purpose, yeas 81, nays 136.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for naval service, the question being on a motion of Mr. Cambreleng to strike out $950,000 for repair of vessels in ordinary, and insert in lieu thereof $2,000,000. Mr. C. withdrew his motion, stating that a separate bill would be offered to embrace the extra appropriations for the naval service. Mr Bell of Tenn. opposed the bill, and moved to reduce the whole mass of appropriations one half. The motion was opposed by various members of all parties. Before any definite action was had the committee rose.

The following Select Committee was announced, on the subject of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Messrs. Pinckney, of S. C.
" Hamer, of Ohio,
" Pierce, of N. H.
" Hardin, of Ky.
" Jarvis, of Maine,
" Owens, of Georgia,
" Muhlenburg, of Pa.
" Drougcole, of Virginia, and
" Turril, of New York.

The following Select Committee, of one member from each State, has been appointed upon the Pay and Mileage of Members of Congress and the Contigent Fund of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Rencher,	Mr. Manning,
" Fairfield,	" Glascock,
" Bean,	" Underwood,
" Grennell,	" Johnson, Ten.
" Toucey,	" Whittlesey,
" Pearce, of R. I.	" Ripley,
" Allen, of V.	" Rimaird,
" W. K. Fuller,	" Reynolds, of Ill.
" Dickerson,	" Dickson,
" Heister,	" Lyon,
" Milligan,	" Harrison, Missouri.
" Jennifer,	" Hopkins.

From the Boston Argus.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 8.

When much is done, little need be said.—The Creation is recorded in one verse of ten words. As I reverence the record I shall imitate its brevity. Congress has done more in this one day, than all its declamation amounts to for ten weeks. A vote tells more than half a dozen speeches.

The House has devoted the day to yeas and nays on Mr. Pinckney's Slavery Resolutions, dividing and subdividing the propositions and reasons on their passage, and taking a vote on each. The whole subject was referred to a Select Committee of nine with instructions, by a vast majority. Mr. Adams will probably be Chairman without requiring much instruction.

I had thought when Abolition was first 'laid on the table,' it would prove a Surgeon's table; and as devoutly believed the subject was dead, as Joanna Southcotes' disciples did that she was alive, when she was rotten. It has more lives than nine cats. It was then only in a trance; I hope it will now sleep the sleep of death; it has received a mortal wound, and, I trust, will soon rest in peace, and leave the country in peace.

Senate. Mr. Clayton finished his speech on Col. Benton's Resolutions; Judge White made one on the same subject, warning the world against the fatal gift of popularity in Chief Magistrates. His warning I fear, will be as little heeded as Cassandra's. Col. Benton made a short speech likewise, full of original views, which will meet the entire approbation by his countrymen.

The President submitted a Message on the mediation.

REIS EFFENDI.

Washington Feb. 9.

He who is not for us, is against us. He who is not the friend of his country is her foe; he who will not defend her, will betray her. Let no such man be trusted. A parent is ever guilty in the eye of a child; and his country, in the eye of the patriot; and perdition take that profligate, reprobate son, who would not *defend her, right for wrong!*—It is the first law of nature, and of nations; and he who would violate it, would violate a sanctuary. If she has done aught unseemly, we should go backwards, like the sons of the Patriarch, and cast the mantle of charity over her folly;—not betray it to the derision and advantage of her foes; they may like the treason, but will dispise the traitor.

Every member of Congress who has sided with France in the present contest, history will set a mark upon, that the grave itself shall not erase. If he has rivalled the infamy of Cain, let him expect to reap his reward. Shall an American dare stand up in the very sanctuary of the laws and Constitution, and pronounce his country in the wrong, when every nation of Europe has pronounced her in the right? No!—He is not an American; he is a Traitor!—And a traitor has no country; he is the outlaw of all. In what category shall we class certain members of the Senate? Let them choose the horn of the dilemma, and—hang upon it!

Senate. Mr. Leigh delivered a speech today on Col. Benton's Resolutions. A Monticello in labor, has brought forth something less than a mouse—a *'quid!'*—a paltry apology for France! Had it been a *'frog,'* she might have swallowed it; as it is, she can only *chew* upon it—"the *cud* of sweet and bitter fancy!" It was worthy of the 'Ambassador *apud* South Carolina,' but would have damned any other man. It would be charity to suppose him insane; and I am willing to believe it is above his capacity to be guilty. This is the only apology I can offer for him. He talked about the controversy with France being boy's play? Is he in his second childhood? His only choice of pleas, is dotage, or insanity; there is but little choice between them. I will allow him to plead double—he may take both. And here let me leave Mr. Leigh. Mr. Brown has the floor to-morrow on the same subject.

The House discussed the Military appropriation bills; but no vote was taken on them.

REIS EFFENDI.

CONGRESS. In Senate on Monday 8th, the following Message respecting the mediation of Great Britain in the controversy between the U. S. and France, was received from the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Government of Great Britain has offered its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute between the U. States and France.—Carefully guarding that point in the controversy, which, as it involves our honor and independence, admits of no compromise, I have cheerfully accepted the offer. It will be obviously improper to resort even to the mildest measures of a compulsory character, until it is accepted the mediation. I therefore recommend a suspension of all proceedings on that of my Special Message of the 15th of January last, which proposes a partial non-intercourse with France. While we cannot too highly appreciate the elevated and disinterested motives of the offer of Great Britain, and have a just reliance upon the great influence of that power to restore the relations of ancient friendship between the U. States and France, and know, too, that our own pacific policy will be strictly adhered to until the national honor compels us to depart from it, we should be insensible to the exposed condition of our country, and forget the lessons of experience, if we did not efficiently and sedulously prepare for an adverse result. The peace of a nation does not depend exclusively upon its own will, nor upon the beneficient policy of neighboring powers, and that nation which is found totally unprepared for the exigencies and dangers of war, although it come without having given warning of its approach, is criminally negligent of its honor and its duty.

I cannot too strongly repeat the recommendation, already made, to place the seabord in a proper state of defence, and promptly to provide the means for amply protecting our commerce.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 8, 1836.

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.—Argus.

In Senate, Friday Feb. 6th, Mr. Benton from the select committee, to whom had been referred that part of the President's Special Message on the subject of military preparations, reported a bill authorizing the appropriations of various sums of money to the amount of nearly $2,000,000, for the repair and construction of certain fortifications, viz:

For fortifications at Penobscot Bay, $100,000: at Kennebec river, $100,000; at Portland Harbour $103,000; at Portsmouth, N. H. $150,000; at Salem, Mass. $100,000; at Provincetown, Cape Cod, $50,000; at New Bedford, Mass. $100,000; at Rhode Island, Narragansett Bay, $50,000; at New London, Ct. $100,000; for Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y. $200,000; for a Fort at the debouche of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, $100,000; for fortifications at Cape Henlopen, $150,000; a Fort at Soller,s Point Flats, $150,000; Fort on Point Patience, Pataxent river; $100,000; Fort on Cedar Point, Potomac River, $100,000; a redoubt on Federal Point, $12,000; fortifications at the mouth of St. Mary's river, $50,000; a Fort at Barandas, $50,000; for Fort St. Philip, $77,800; for Steam Batteries, six hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

The site for the aforesaid works to be paid for out of the appropriations made for them respectively, and the President be authorized to make transfers from one head of appropriations for fortifications to that of another, for the like object, whenever in his opinion the public interest requires it.—Kennebec Journal

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General reported the old debt of the Department on the first December last, at about - - - $476,077

We learn, that of this debt, there had been paid, prior to the first of the present month - - 167 389

Leaving of the old debt about - $299,688

Of the $205 000 reported as due to banks on the first of December, $100,000 have been paid.

After making these payments, the Department had in bank, on the first of the present month, $88,294, being $44,605 more than the sum on hand on the first of December last.

No doubt is now entertained that the entire bank debt, and as much of the other arrearages as may be presented, will be paid off in April next, and leave the Department a balance on hand of near $100,000.

The number of Post Offices existing on the 1st July, 1835, was reported by the Postmaster General at 10,770. The number has since been increased, but probably does not now amount to 10,900.

A quarter ended on the 31st December last, and on the 30th of January last, a period of but 30 days, 9,530 of that quarter's accounts had been received at the Department, and the number due from offices in operation, was less than 1,000. Of this number, upwards of 8,000 were received within the first 20 days; and on the 6th inst. there were but about 500 outstanding.

When it is recollected that many of the Post Offices are so remote, that their accounts, if started on the first day of January, could scarcely have reached the Department at this time, and that the season of the year is the very worst for speedy transportation of the mail, it will be conceded that the promptitude of our Postmasters, as a corps, in rendering their accounts, can scarcely be exceeded, and is worthy of the highest admiration.

The same promptitude prevails in paying over the balances due, and to that circumstance the Department is mainly indebted for its sudden recovery from deep embarrassment.

From the first of April next, the Department will resume its onward course; and if there be no relaxation in its administration, will thenceforward advance with the steady and rapid advance of our wonderful country.—*Globe.*

☞We would recommend to the attention of some of the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Senate, whose votes it is said Mr. Biddle is sure of in support of his *thirty-five million Bank*, the following extract from RIENZI, Mr. Bulwer's last work:—

"If there be a vile thing in the world, it is a plebeian advanced by patricians, not for the purpose of righting his own order, but for prying the pander to the worst interests of theirs.—* * * Did they ever elevate a plebeian if he sympathised with plebeians? No, brethren; should I be lifted above our condition, I will be raised by the arms of my countrymen, and not upon their necks."

From the Augusta Age.

U. S. BANK.

The Bill to extend the Charter and enlarge the powers of the U. S. Bank, which had before passed the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, has passed to its third reading in the Senate of that State, 21 to 12—*nine* Democrats having been induced to betray the trust reposed in them! It does not contain any clause, as we supposed it did, authorizing the Legislature to repeal the character—that clause having been stricken out in the House! The Bill will doubtless pass the Senate in its present shape. The hope of the people has failed. The Key State will be delivered over to a power more odious than the despotism of a hereditary monarch or a foreign *Podesta*—the unscrupulous control of a soulless corporation.

But the object of the Bank and its political allies is not confined to the single State of Pennsylvania. Having obtained foothold there, they propose to extend their dominion by the establishment of branches and agencies into other States, with the hope of finally wielding the destinies of this great republic, and asserting in practice, as its advocates now do in theory, the right of wealth to the reins of government. This scheme is distinctly avowed in N. Biddle's circular, and he holds the proxies of the Stockholders with authority to carry it into effect, by besieging the Legislatures of other States, as he has that of Pennsylvania. With the people it rests to decide whether he shall succeed. Let them look to it that they be not deceived nor betrayed.

OPINION of the Justices of the S. J. Court on the question, "If the Legislature shall abolish the punishment of death, *will the crime of murder become, by the Constitution, a bailable offence?*"

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Maine:

The undersigned, Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, have taken into consideration the question propounded by the Legislature, whether, if they should abolish the punishment of death, the crime of murder would become, by the Constitution, a bailable offence.

By the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution, it is provided, that all persons before conviction, shall be bailable, except for capital offences, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great. The answer to the question proposed, will depend upon the true construction of the term capital, used in this section. In its ordinary signification, when applied to other objects it has the sense of chief or principal. In reference to crimes, it indicates those in the deepest character, by the commission of which the life of the offender is forfeited. That is understood to be a capital offence, for which the law provides capital punishment. We are not aware that capital punishment, as understood by Jurists, or in the common acceptation of the term, has ever had any other meaning, than the taking of human life, in the regular administration of Justice, by the appointment of law, for the commission of crimes, for which this infliction is prescribed. It is this which gives to the perpetration of such crimes, and to the trial, by which they are judicially ascertained, the denomination of capital.

By the fifth section of the Act of February, 1823, in addition to an Act establishing the Supreme Judicial Court, provision is made for the trial of all indictments, which may be found for any capital offence, before at least two of the Justices. And by the sixth section of the Act of March, 1826, in addition to an Act regulating Judicial proceedings, one Judge, at any regular term of the Court, is authorized to cause any person indicted for any capital offence, to be arraigned; and if upon such arraignment he shall voluntarily plead guilty, to render judgment, and to pronounce upon him the sentence of the law. In these enactments, no explanation is given by the legislature of what constitutes a capital offence; but the term is used as having a definite, distinct, and well ascertained meaning. Nor has any doubt, as to the duties thereby imposed, been at any time entertained by the judicial department. Hence all offences, except such as incur a forfeiture of life, have, in virtue of the statute first cited, been deemed to be within the jurisdiction of the Court, when holden by one Judge, subject to the revision of the whole Court, as in other cases, when exception is taken to his opinion, upon any question of law.

A consideration of the reasons, upon which the exception in that section of the Constitution may have been founded, it is apprehended, may be regarded as in accordance with the construction, before intimated. The object of bail, in criminal cases before conviction, is, to secure the appearance of the party charged, before the competent tribunal for trial. If the charge be for an offence, punishable with death, and the proof is evident or the presumption great, this object can be effected by nothing short of close and safe custody. To allow bail therefore in such cases, is to afford to the accused facilities for eluding public justice, of which they could not fail to avail themselves.

For the foregoing reasons, the undersigned would respectfully answer to the question propounded, that if the legislature should abolish the punishment of death, the crime of murder, which is now a capital offence, would cease to be such; and being no longer capital, it would in their opinion before conviction, become a bailable offence by the Constitution.

NATHAN WESTON,
ALBION K. PARRIS,
NICHOLAS EMERY,

February 6, 1836.

PUNIC WAR.

We have to lay before our readers the first fruits of the Bank success, in passing its charter through the House of Representatives in the Pensylvanian Legislature. It is the speech of Mr Mangum, in the Senate of the United States, on the 3d and 4th inst. in which Whigism has again elevated its standard, hurled defiance at democracy, proclaimed a *Punic war*, and avowed a perfect confidence in eventual success. Six times, in the course of his speech, Mr Mangum returned to the charge, and proclaimed the Punic war against the democracy; that war of extermination in which the Roman Senator

concluded all his speeches with the renowned phrase. *Delenda est Carthago*—Carthage must be destroyed! The whigs in the United States have now adopted the same war song with respect to the democracy, and are full of hopes, and confident of success. Two weeks ago, the same whigs were dispirited, despondent, hopeless and retiring. Two weeks ago, we heard of nothing but their intention to resign their places, and abandon the Senate. Now, all is changed. Now, all is hope, confidence, audacity, and determination to hold on. The success of the Bank of the United States at Harrisburg is the notorious cause of this sudden change and rapid substitution of the highest hopes, in place of the lowest despondency.—Under the wings of the Bank, the late discomfited whigs now mean to rally to the conflict, and to carry it on with more fury, desperation, and vengeance, than they have ever done before. For thirty years, if the democracy can hold out so long this war of extermination is to continue, and millions upon millions will be added to the sums lavished by the Bank, to corrupt public functionaries, and to seduce representatives to betray their constituents. For one thing we must thank Mr. Magnum; it is for the boldness with which he has proclaimed his *Punic war* upon the democracy, and in that proclamation he is the mouthpiece of the whole Bank whig party in the Senate.—*Globe.*

Eight Days Later from Europe.

Since our last, intelligence has been received from London to the 31 December, from Liverpool to the 1st of January, and from Paris to the 29th of December, inclusive, The President's message of the 7th Dec., at the commencement of the present session of Congress, arrived at Liverpool on the 22th December, and was published entire in the London papers of the 30th. We have no news of its having been received in France, although there was a report in Paris on the 22th, that it was in town. In the Municipal elections under the corporation Reform statute the whigs, (that is the real whigs) have generally carried their candidates. Money also, it is said, was plenty in London—the usual precursor to the money market being easy in this country. We have made the following extracts from the papers, containing all that would probably be particularly interesting to our readers. We ought, perhaps to recall to their recollection the fact, that the *Times* from which we quote, is now an opposition paper in the interest of the conservatives; and that it is hostile to the present reigning dynasty in France.—[Jeffersonian.]

[From the London Times, Dec. 31st.]

The recent message is longest among the lengthy, but we are bound to add, that among the able, it is the ablest also. There are not many Englishmen, of any party, who before the appearance of the message had failed to express their strong disapprobation of the petulance evinced by the French Chamber of Deputies towards the American Government, and connived at, if not openly encouraged, by the Court.—But had there remained any change to be wro't in the opinions of the people of this country in favor of the United States, or had there been anything wanting to satisfy us as to the justice of the American quarrel, the message would have abundantly supplied such desiderata by its clear and forcible, but calm, temperate, and frank exposition, of the causes in which the dispute with France originated, and of those which on the part of the Government, have obstructed its adjustment.

Speaking of the proceedings of the French Chambers, the Times adds:—

When a remedial bill was soon afterwards introduced by Ministers, proposing the required appropriations, the Legislature tacked (wantonly we must call it) an amendment to the measure, of a character little short of insulting to the United States—demanding satisfactory explanations of the President's last message to Congress—a domestic communication from one branch of an independent state to another, which had already been disposed of (even were it tangible by foreigners) by the recall of the French Minister from Washington. Such, then, is the hinge on which this unfortunate question turns. The language of the President throughout is firm, dignified, and becoming. He approved officially the declarations made by the American Minister at Paris, that no offence of any kind had been intended, and no expressions used by the President but such as his duty demanded. General Jackson himself repeats this disavowal of any disrespect towards France in his present message. Further explanation he will make none, nor is it conceivable to us that any should be seriously asked for.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Jan. 1.]

The Message of the President of the United States to Congress, which has been looked for with so much anxiety, has at length arrived.—An abstract of this important document will be found in another part of this day's Mercury.—It is conciliatory in its tone, & leaves the French Government without the shadow of an excuse for any further delay in the payment of the indemnity acknowledged to be due to the citizens of the United States. General Jackson, indeed, declares most unequivocally that he will make no apology; but, at the same time, he states frankly that he had no intention to give offence, and never dreamt of extorting from the fears of France what was denied by her sense of justice. After the very full explication which he has given of the grounds of the dispute, from which it clearly appears that the right is on the side of America, we trust that the misunderstanding, which threatened at one time to lead to such lamentable results, will be accommodated without bloodshed.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 29, Quarter to 4 P. M.—A general report is in circulation that the police have discovered a new plot against the life of the King. The attempt was to have been made from a house on the Quay d'Orsay, during the King's passage to the Chamber. Three individuals have been arrested. The cortege took another road, going by the Quay des Tuileres and an enormous quantity of troops of all arms were stationed on the road. There is a report that the message of the President of the United States is in town.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 23, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

The good people of this State appear to be Bank mad, and our wise Legislature seems disposed to humour the madness. We do not know the exact number of Banks that have been petitioned for this winter, but we perceive that the Committee have reported bills for the incorporation of twenty-five or six new Banks, and to increase the capital stock of many of those now in operation. If these bills pass, the Banking capital of this State will be rising eight millions. The Committee are of opinion that, this matter will regulate itself, and that if more Banks are incorporated than the wants of the public require, that the business will be found less profitable than heretofore, and thus the fever will be checked. It is undoubtedly true that by multiplying Banks to the extent proposed, the business will be rendered less profitable, and if this were all the consequence resulting from the increase, the people would have no objection to the measure. The object of these institutions is profit, and if it cannot be made in one way we fear that it will in another. If profits are to be made they must come out of some body, and we are of opinion that if these Banks are all incorporated, it will be found that we have raised up oppressors whom we can neither control nor repress.

To prevent the multiplication of local Banks, a substitute has been proposed in a great State Bank, with a capital of eight millions, with branches in each county.—This capital it is proposed to borrow abroad at 4 per cent. and the profits are computed at 6½ per cent. And thus it is shewn *on paper* that the State could pay the interest and even the principal of the loan in the course of twenty years, besides a large proportion of the taxes and have some millions in the treasury at the end of that time. We look upon this scheme as too ridiculous to deserve serious attention. Of the proposed Banks, none are located in this county, and therefore we shall suffer less from them than others perhaps. If they are blessings we willingly leave them to others. If they are not we of course do not want them.

We have received a copy of the Report of the Committee of the Council on the petitions for commutation of the punishment of Isaac Spencer, now under sentence of death. We suppose that this Report contains an intended justification of the course about to be taken by the Governor and Council, as they conclude by advising that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. We are opposed to the course recommended, unless there are stronger reasons to be urged than those in the Report. In saying this, we do not wish, in the language of the Report, to raise a "cry of vengeance," but our reason is simply this. The law under which Spencer is now exposed to the penalty of death, is either good or bad. If it is good it should be enforced, if bad it should be repealed. We hold that men are deterred from crime by the certainty not the severity of punishment.

The Message of the President to Congress, announcing his having accepted the mediation of England for the settlement of our difficulties with France, will be found in this day's paper The recent arrivals from Europe also bring the information that the same had been accepted by France, and the prospect seems favorable for an amicable adjustment of the matter. Still the mode of adjustment proposed by England may be rejected by one or both parties. If France insists upon the terms demanded in the Duc de Broglie's letter, they will never be admitted by this country while she claims to be an independent nation. On the other hand, if the disavowal of the pace contained in the President's last message is satisfactory, the matter may be settled even without the intervention of a mediator.

We should think that those of the opposition in this country who have vindicated the course pursued by France, in this affair, and censured the conduct of our own Government, must blush at the rebuke bestowed upon their factious spirit by the almost unanimous voice of the English press. It mortifies our national pride to find that the spirit which assembled the Hartford Convention is yet to be found among us

The Museum. The February number of Littell's Museum has been received and its table of contents was published in our last. This number is one of unusual interest. There is to be found in it among other things the commencement of a new work, called the Pirate, from the pen of the author of "Jacob Faithful," &c.—The Museum still continues to deserve the high reputation and extensive patronage which it enjoys.

A Probate Court will be held at the Probate Office on Tuesday next.

Our Differences with France Settled.

We are indebted to the New York Star of Saturday evening for the following gratifying intelligence.

It gives us more than ordinary pleasure to inform our readers, and the country at large, that France has consented to pay the first instalment on the Indemnity Treaty without recurrence to the mediation, and that all our differences with our ancient ally and friend, are now happily terminated, and nothing is left, in any shape, to affect our commercial intercourse, or mar those good feelings which should ever exist between two nations endeared by so many early and valuable recollections. To our French friends in particular, who were exceedingly desirous of peace, and who have gone with us in our earnest effort to see it promoted by every honorable means, we offer our sincere congratulations.

A Special messenger, from the St. Andrew, which arrived at New York on Friday night has proceeded to Washington with the intelligence.

Extract of a letter from N. M. Rothschild, dated London, January 6th, to Messrs. J. L. & S. Josephs & Co. of this city:

"The message of your President has produced at Paris as favorable an effect as could be desired upon the question with which France has been at variance with your Government, and I am happy to inform you that the French Government is now prepared to make the payment, on account of the indemnity, as soon as applied for. All kinds of stocks and American securities will experience the benefits of this result."

Extract from Baron de Rothschild's Letter, dated Paris, 7th January, addressed to Messrs. J. L. & S. Josephs & Co., New York.

"We felt much obliged for your kind attention in sending us the message, and have the greatest pleasure in announcing to you that document, so admirable for the considerate, dignified and conciliating manner in which it presents the facts bearing on the point about which so much anxiety was felt on all sides, has produced here the most favorable sensation in every quarter, raised the scruples of this Government, and determined them to inform yours, through the English Cabinet, that they are ready to fulfil the financial as well as the other clauses of the treaty without delay. We expect soon to receive the instalment due, and have no doubt that this happy result will be received by the American nation with as much joy as it has created generally here."

FIRE AT BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

BRUNSWICK, Feb. 17, 1836.

SIR:—This morning at about 1-4 before 3 o'clock, our citizens were arroused by the cry of fire. One of the College buildings, called Maine Hall, four stories high, of brick, was found to be on fire, and before the people could collect and the engines reach there, the whole of the northern end of the building was in flames, and after some strong efforts to endeavor to save the south end of the building, divided as the building is by a strong partition wall of brick, it was found hopeless to effect its safety, and then all exertions were directed to secure the furniture of the rooms, and the building was abandoned to its fate.

The Maine Hall building was burnt in March, 1822, but the walls were left standing, and it was rebuilt. There were 32 rooms in the building, four of which were used as recitation rooms, two occupied by Tutors or Professors, two for the Peucinean Library, and 24 occupied by students, two to a room. In the two recitation rooms at the north end, where the fire broke out was the Library of the Athenian Society, containind about 3000 volumes, the whole of which were consumed, the value of the books can hardly be deemed, less than $4000, at a low estimate—perhaps greater.—It has been accumulating since 1822, almost wholly by the voluntary donations snd contributions of the members of the Society, and its loss will be severely felt and not soon repaired.—The Library of the Peucinian Society, comprising over 3000 volumes, which was in the southern end, was saved.

Most of the students occupying the North end of the building lost all their furniture and books, and some, it is said lost their watches, such had been the progress of the fire when it was first discovered.

Samuel Adams, tutor in modern languages, occupied the room in the 2d story—and in escaping, unfortunately broke one of his legs just above the ancle joint.

At one time there were fears that the other four story building at the northward, would be burnt—but it was not endangered.

The college term commenced Friday last, and many of the students had not yet arrived—What furniture and books were saved, but must have been a good deal injured.

The origin of the fire is not satisfactorily ascertained. Your informant hears that one of the students occupying a room on the lower floor, in the northern end, had raked up his fire and extinguished his lights at half past nine in the evening, and gone to another room to pass the night. And when the fire was discovered, it was supposed to have originated in the cellar, which is always unoccupied, and where are never any fires. So that the fire must have caught on the lower floor somewhere.

It is said that there was $4000 insured on the building by the government of the college—which will go far to repair the loss in this respect. The Athenaean Library and the furniture, books, &c. of the students were probably wholly uninsured. Yours, &c.

Kennebec Jour.

BANK BRIBERY. When the first Bank of the United States failed in the renewal of its character in 1811, it applied to the Legislature of New York for a partial re-establishment under a new name. Its capital was then ten millions, and it only asked to be re-chartered with six millions. For that amount, which is only the sixth part of what the Bank now demands from Pennsylvania, heavy bribes to members are known to have been given. A celebrated instance, well known from a scene that afterwards took place in the New York Legislature, occurred, in which the man bribed was a traitor to his bribed associates. The New York paper can certainly give the particulars; but the main facts seem to be that $20,000 was given to one to be divided between himself and three others, making $5.000 to each; but the holder of the stakes took two shares for himself and left the fourth without any thing. These reminiscences are important at the present time and cannot be too carefully brought to public view and impressed upon public attention.

[Globe.

A cold concern.—Married, on Thursday last, in Cumberland, Md. Mr. Jacob *Ice nheart* to Miss Elizabeth *Winter.*

Destruction by Fire. Craige's mills in the town of Oxford in this, state, consisting of a four story, factory a saw mill, and two or three other buildings, were burnt down on the 31st ult.—Loss from 6 to 8000 dollars, upon which there was no insurance. The principal sufferers were S. H. and A. King, Jairus S. Keith and A. G. Forbes.

Report of the Committee of the Council, on the case of Isaac Spencer.

STATE OF MAINE.

In Council, Feb. 11, 1836.

The Committee of the whole Council to which were referred the petitions of Daniel Boody and others, J. C. Churchill and others, C. P. Chandler and others, Israel Washburn, Jr. A. G. Brown and others, also communications from John Shaw, Jacob McGaw, Charles Ramsdel, Edward Kent and J. P. Rogers, praying for the commutation of the sentence of Isaac Spencer, convicted of the murder of Reuben McPhetress—Report; That the Committee have carefully sought in the case presented, if any extenuating circumstances placed the object of the petitioners within the reach of *mercy*, without anticipating the course of legislation upon the most solemn subject of Capital Punishment. By the laws of the State, murder in the first degree embraces crimes widely differing in moral turpitude. The man who deliberately plans a murder to acquire the property of another, suffers for the commission of the *deed*, no greater punishment, than one impelled to the fatal act, by excitement (however reprehensible) occasioned by the indulgence of a too common vice. In the one case, it is the result of a mind totally depraved; in the other it may arise from weak intellects, degrading ignorance, or evil associations. The instance before the committee seems clearly to belong to the latter class. The criminal is young, just entering upon manhood, poor, ignorant, and reared without the influences, moral and social, enjoyed by nearly all the people of our happy State

The law, as expounded, defines that malice *may be implied* by the use of a deadly weapon, whether accidentally or designedly in the possession of him who commits the crime. However necessary and proper such a rule of law may be, no decision growing out of it can break down the distinctions of grade in crime, interwoven with every fibre of the mind, as man was formed by his Creator. The Legislature, as if aware of the necessity of obviating the difficulties surrounding the Law, passed an Act, approved the 28th day of February, 1821, providing for the commutation of the punishment of death, in cases where a full pardon might endanger the peaceful citizen. This Act points with irristible force to such a case, as is presented by the petitioners. The character of the petitions deserve and have received great consideration,—they bear upon them the names of men of all parties and religious opinions. They come from many parts of the State, as well as from the vicinity of the tragic deed, and combine a moral and intellectual strength of paramount weight. Opposed to such an array on the side of mercy not a cry of vengeance has been raised This speaks well for the safety of our citizens, and the strength and salutary condition of the morals of the community.

While the committee cannot fail to be deeply sensible of the awful nature of the crime, when man sheds his brother's blood, and mars the image of his Maker—they cannot resist the conclusion,—that the ends of justice may be answered,—the humane feelings of many benevolent citizens be gratified,—the poor fallen man be suffered still to breathe the air of heaven, and be spared in mercy to linger out a wretched life, lamenting the fatal consequences, of a deviation from the path of virtue, and the State suffer no detriment.

They therefore, unanimously and earnestly advise, that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and the punishment of the criminal be commuted to solitary imprisonment for thirty days, and to hard labor for life in the State Prison.

All which is respectfully submitted,

T. PILSBURY, Chairman.

The Report was accepted by the Council, by the Governor approved, and 2000 copies ordered to be printed.

BRIBERY!!

We never doubted that the U.S Bank would offer large bribes to individuals, if it could not carry its object in any other way. Below is evidence of an attempt, which proving unsuccessful, has been exposed:—

From the Pennsylvanian.

We learn by a letter from Harrisburg, dated Feb. 9th, the Senator referred to above, is Co. Jacob Krebs, of Schuylkill county—"faithful found among the faithless." An offer was made to him of *four thousand dollars*, if he would vote for the bill to re-charter the United States Bank, to be increased, in the event of a certain contingency (the sale of property) to *five thousand dollars!* He patriotically and indignantly rejected the base proposition.

After the bill was brought into the Senate, Col. Krebs was told that if he voted for it, he should be made independent, and that arrangement should be made by which he would obtain TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for his vote, within two weeks after the bill should become a law!

"I told the individual," says this incorruptible patriot, "that poor as I am, the Bank of the United States has not sufficient money to purchase me!"

In the afternoon of the day on which this charge was made in a Harrisburg paper, Col. Krebs rose in his place in the Senate, and said—

"That on the 28th or 29th of January last, James L. Dunn had called on him, and told him, he (Mr. D.) owned certain lands in Schuylkill county, which would advance in price, if this bill passed. They would sell for $5000, and if he, (Krebs) voted for the bill, he should have one half. Krebs told Dunn he would not vote for the bill for $20,000.

About the 1st of February, Henry L. Conrad had told Krebs that it would be worth $10,000 to him if he would vote for the bill, and that Burd Patterson was authorized to make arrangements for his receiving the sum in two weeks after the bill should become a law.

It is rumored that Gov. Ritner will VETO THE BILL.—The act would entitle him to the everlasting gratitude of his country.

Remarkable Fact.—In the last number of Silliman's Journal, in an article "On Currents in Water," it is asserted that if a tub or other vessel be filled with water, and a hole made near the middle of the bottom to discharge it, the water will acquire a rotary motion from west to south, or opposed to the apparent motion of the sun; and if means are used to produce an opposite motion, upon withdrawing those means, the former direction will be resumed. This cannot be the effect of chance, but of natural laws, canstantly operating.—*Boston Transcript.*

We understand that John Shepley of Saco has been appointed Reporter of Decisions to the Supreme Judicial Court. It is a rather curious fact that the incumbents of four out of the five offices connected with that Court are now and have been for several years from the counties of York and Cumberland.—Age.

Important to those who may freeze their ears or burn their fingers.—A young man in this town froze his foot, which was perfectly cured in less than twenty four hours by the application of a poultice made of *yeast* and *Indian meal*—it is equally beneficial when applied to a burn.—Augusta Jour.

MARRIED.

In Buckfield by Joel B. Thayer, Esq. Mr. Josiah Bailey to Miss Hannah Harlow.

In Perry, Mr. John Goulding to Miss Drusilla Clark.

In Brooks, Mr. Ephraim C. Keen to Miss Mary E. Rowe.

DIED.

Died in this town, on the eighteenth inst., Hon. LEVI HUBBARD, aged 72. The deceased has held many offices of honor and trust in this County during his life. He was formerly a Representative to the General Court from this town. He has held the office of Major General in the Militia of this State, and for a time represented this District in Congress. A few years since he was a member of the Council of this State. He was esteemed and respected as a valuable citizen and good neighbor. His only child, Maj. Russel Hubbard, was buried the day before the decease of the subject of this notice.

In Buckfield, 15th inst. Mr. Ephriam Hadderway a Soldier of the Revolution, in the 79th year of his age.

In Winslow, Mr. Abraham Southards, aged 79—a Revolutionary Pensioner.

In Northport, Mr. Benjamin Gardner, aged 42.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

JOHN J. PERRY.

Oxford, (Craigie's Mills,)

HAVING some months since taken the Store and purchased the entire stock of Goods of the late firm of A. G. FORBES & Co., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his former stock of Goods, he has just received a rich and valuable assortment of **ENGLISH, FRENCH, & WEST INDIA GOODS; HOLLOW AND HARDWARE, AND CROCKERY;** together with a complete assortment of **DRUGS AND MEDICINES,** and a variety of other articles too numerous to be particularized, all of which he now offers for sale as *CHEAP for Cash as can be purchased elsewhere in the country.*

J. J. P. would most respectfully invite his friends and purchasers generally, to call and examine for themselves, and he will guarantee that so far as the *quality* or the *price* of Goods are concerned, there shall be "NO MISTAKE."

WANTED, in exchange for Goods, all kinds of LUMBER and PRODUCE, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

February 10th, 1836. 6wis28

NOTICE.

LEFT at the STAGE HOUSE, in Paris, a bundle of HAIR CAPS, which appear to have been sent by MARTIN BATES & SON, Boston, to the order of S. HOBBS, Maine. The owner may have them by paying freight and for this Advertisement.

Feb. 1836. 28

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license of the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, as Administrator on the estate of JAMES WHITE, late of Dixfield, deceased. I shall sell at Public Auction the North half of Lot of Land No. Ten, in the Fourth Range, in the town of Dixfield, at my dwelling house in said town, on Saturday the twelfth day of March next, at one of the clock P. M.; the proceeds thereof being for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased.

RAND WHITE, Administrator.

Dixfield, January 23, 1836. 3 28

ALEXANDER'S

MODERN

ACTING DRAMA,

NEW SERIES.

Embellished with Splendid Engravings.

The publisher has been induced, from the extensive patronage bestowed upon his work, materially to change its typographical appearance and to improve and enlarge its pages—it is already known to be the most popular edition of Plays which has ever been attempted in this country, and the prospect of its further success is ample and satisfactory. In future the MODERN ACTING DRAMA will be published in monthly numbers of 48 pages each—12 of which will constitute a volume, or one year's subscription—embracing in all 576 pages. Every **Play** or **Farce** is to be *accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving*—making in the course of the year nearly **52 Embellishments**—to which will be added as a Frontispiece to the work, a full sized **Steel Engraving,** containing the likenesses of **Six distinguished Actors & Actresses.** Every persons who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for. ☞ *The publisher pledges himself to make this work equal in interest and superiority of execution to his pro pectus, or he will refund the price, of subscription, free of all charges.*

The first number of the new series will appear about the first of March—this delay is occasioned by the time necessarily consumed in preparing the engravings. The terms of the **Modern Acting Drama** is three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscribers to the **Gentleman's Vade Mecum** will be furnished with both works for five dollars.

Any person collecting four subscribers to the **Gentleman's Vade Mecum or the **Modern Acting Drama,** and remitting the amount of one year's subscription ($3) for each—shall be presented with the **Novelist's Magazine,** in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, and which is now selling for $3—it contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.

A large and beautiful white sheet, imperial size, **Filled on both sides with Humorous and costly Engravings, will be published every quarter as a supplement to the **Salmagundi.** It will be furnished *gratuitously* to all new subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama, and to all the old subscribers of these works who force and their subscriptions, for the present year, *in advance,* without further solicitation.

MEDINES

OF various kinds constantly for sale at the Oxford Book-Store:—just added the following:—

Starr's Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsomic Syrup of LIVERWORT, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

DR. JOHNSON'S Vegetable, Rheumatic and Bilious Pills, a highly esteemed remedy for Rheumatic, Scorbutic and Bilious complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, &c. the very best Family Medicine ever offered to the public, combining the best properties of the Hygean and Dean's Pills. Price 50 cts. a box.

Dr. John on's TOOTH ACHE DROPS, a cure for the tooth ache. Price 25 cents

Madam Blour's celebrated WORM ELIXER, a sure and efficacious remedy for the *Worms.* Price 50 cents.

Dr. John on's American Anodyne Liniment or Opodeldoc, a cure for Rheumatism, Strains, Bruises, Stiffness in the Joints, Chilblains, and for Spavins and Ringbones, chafing of the harness, &c on Horses. Price 37½ cents.

Dr. Johnson's celebrated RED OINTMENT, a certain cure for the *ITCH,* and all disagreeable Humors and Eruptions of the Skin, for Ringworms, Salt Rheum, &c. Price 25 cents.

N. E. Pectoral Syrup and *Cough Pill;* the best remedy for bad Coughs and Colds, Phthisic, &c. ever invented. Price 50 cents.

British, Harlem, & Castor OILS,—Camphor, and Oils of Peppermint, Bergamot, Sassafras, and Essences of almost every description.

BALSAM OF LIFE.

DR. MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE, an excellent article for Consumptions, &c. &c. W. GOODNOW,

Norway-Village, Jan 25, 1836. 4wis28

Commissioners' Notice.

WHEREAS, at a Probate Court held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1836, a further time was allowed to the creditors of the estate of

EDMUND TOMBS,

late of Hiram, in said County, deceased, to bring in and prove their claims against said estate, the subscribers duly appointed Commissioners on said estate hereby give notice that they will be in session for the purpose of receiving and examining said claims, at the house of John Warren in said Hiram, on the 27th day of February A. D. 1836, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JOHN WARREN, }
JOHN MOULTON, } Commissioners.

Feb. 2, 1836. 26

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS

OFFICE.

From the Eastern Argus.

Washington, Feb. 4.

The *House* passed a civil appropriation Bill to-day, after debating some days on mileage, and the inequality of the pay of members — Some have no travel worth mentioning, and they envy the advantage of others who can travel two hundred miles a day by steamboats, and get blown up like Senator Johnson of La. Let them go to the extremity of the Union, and get their travel. Is the pay enough for t os who cannot add much to their per diem by travel. This is the question. As the facility of travelling has greatly improved, perhaps some change might be made touching mileage; but in attempting retrenchment, will it not, as in all similar cases, result in the increase of the evil? But I will not argue this question for nothing, but leave it to those who have their eight dollars per sun and mileage—and little enough too in all concience, for any *Representative* of the people; and those who are *not*, ought to have into the bargain, a suit of *tar* (it will encourage a staple of Southern commerce) *and feathers*; (it will patronize the old whig geese whose gabling would have saved the (Bank) Capital, had it not had a more powerful foe than ever sacked Rome, or assaulted it.

In Senate, Mr. Leigh made a report and reported a Bill for the suppression of Abolition arson, which underwent five *readings*—that is to say, he and the clerk spelled each other as many times—the report *hung fire* so long. I give this information to the public that they may appoint a committee of five at least, if they ever wish to hear this long legend read. Mr. Leigh certainly uses up more foolscap than any man in the Senate; and though he has some good ideas, he buries them in a sand-storm of words, like a caravan of the desert. The Bill, I believe—tho' I should'nt like to swear to it—provides for making the mail-carriers and mail-robbers, censors of the Press and expurgators of the mail. I hope these worthies wont quarrel about the spoils! I dout think this expedient will flourish north of Mason's and Dixon's line—it is a sensitive plant that was never indigenous to New England, and can never be naturalized there. But let this pass—I can't stop to lecture on political botany.

Mr. Clayton delivered a 'whole hog' administration speech to-day *on* Col. Benton's Resolutions! How sheepish it must make Mr. Southard feel! and how 'salt-riverish' Mr. Crittenden looked! —Clayton rowed right afoul of his boat, and swamp it! How the '*White*-Hallers' did grin—a ghastly smile! Every body was astonished at Mr. Clayton's somersault. I observed several opposition ladies and gentlemen leave the galleries after he had gone too far to retreat, and far enough to make them retreat. Is Nick the *elder* entered into the whig head?—Why, I am afraid they will all follow the gentleman into the Deleware!—not, I hope, to be drowned, but I trust, to be cleansed of their political sins?

Mr. C. said he would not only appropriate the surplus, but the whole Revenue, if necessary, to the defence of the country. He believed France *had* been benefited by the treaty.—She required explanation; Gen. Jackson would not explain, and he would stand by him; it would be to surrender the independence of the Government.—He conscientiously believed the President's position right. A mediation was proposed. Do you believe there is a mediator on earth that could induce Gen Jackson to apologize?—No! He should not attack the administration, unless to defend Mr. Webster's 'Capitol' sentiments, and finished with discharging a blunderbuss against the Ex-President, which every body suspected Mr. W. had loaded, but did not dare fire himself! He pulled about ingratitude for political honors. Did he allude to Mr. Adams being made President *by* and *of* the whigs?—It is the only stain upon his escutcheon! In vain can any assault upon *him*, heal the wound he recently inflicted (by his 'one step farther') upon the scrupulous patriot, or extract the arrow!—

Hæret lateri lethalis arundo —
The fatal shaft still quivers in his side!

REIS EFFENDI.

The 'Letter.' The Globe of the 4th inst. publishes an extract from a manuscript letter found among the papers of Thomas Jefferson, and written by him in reply to one from Mr. Hammond—the British Minister resident in this country during the first term of President Washington's administration. It appears, from the comment of the Globe, that while Mr. Jefferson —the Secretary of State, was engaged in preparing a report to Congress on the 'Foreign Commerce of the United States—Mr. Hammond addressed to him a communicaton in relation to certain brauches of the trade between Great Britain and the United States. The letter in question was written in reply to one from the British Minister, inquiring, '*If he had never laid his letter before* the two houses of the legislature.' We subjoin the extract from Mr. Jefferson's reply, with that portion of it italicised which is more particularly worthy of attention.

'I had the honor to acknowledge verbally, the receipt of your letter of the 3d August, (1792,) when you did me that of making the inquiry verbally about six weeks ago. But to the remaining interrogatory, "whether I ever laid it before the two Houses of the Legislature," I will take my answer from an authority to which I am sure you will subscribe, and which is so replete with good sense, and its terms so well chose, that I need seek nothing out of it. I must therefore observe to you, sir, that in my quality of Secretary of State to the United States, I cannot receive any communication on the part of a foreign minister, but for the purpose of laying it before the President and of taking his orders upon it; and that the deliberations of the two Houses of the Legislature, *as well as the communications which it may please the President to make to them, relative to the affairs of this country are objects entirely foreign from all diplomatic correspondence, and upon which it is impossible for me to enter into any discussion with the ministers of other countries.*

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
TH. JEFFERSON.

This letter was not communicated to the British Minister, but is endorsed by Mr. Jefferson with, 'The President thought it better to avoid irritation.' This principle thus avowed by Mr. JEFFERSON, and doubtless sanctioned by President WASHINGTON, is the very one on which Mr. Forsyth took ground in rejecting the informal communication of Mons Pageot — Will the opposition reject the authority of Jefferson and Washington, and continue to abuse President Jackson for following in their footsteps and guiding himself by the principles they deliberately sanctioned? Do their murmurs spring from a desire for peace, or from chagrin that the French controversy seems in a fair way to be amicably adjusted? Do they wish to multiply causes of irritation between the two nations—and with that intent are kindly intimating to France that the Executive has treated her with disrespect in rejecting the letter which Monsieur Pageot attempted to smuggle, clandestinely, into the possession of the Government, at the same time withholding his official sanction to its suggestions?

If the whole truth were told, we doubt not, this letter was designed to make trouble. How it reached the public, is yet a mystery. The charge denies that it came from him. The Globe more than intimates that Mr. Clay was the guilty channel of its communication to the public. The call of Mr. Clay for it by a resolution in the Senate, and the publication of an exact description of its contents in the Senator's official organ in Kentucky, add much weight to the imitation of the Globe. At all events, it fell still-born from the Press, and the course of the opposition in relation to it, has displayed their patriotism in an imposing light. Every pretext, no matter how frivolous, is eagerly seized, to convince France that our government is in the wrong, and that she is in the right!

From the Salem Commercial Advertiser.

DON'T BE ALARMED DANIEL.

Daniel Webster seems to be uncomfortably fearful of being robbed of his share of the disgrace of preventing our Country from being in a posture of defence against foreign aggressions. In his fruitless endeavors to repel the cutting charges of Col. Benton in regard to the loss of the Appropriation bill, at the last session of Congress, Webster said, '*that if the enemy had been at the Capitol he would not have voted for that bill with its amendments*,' and added in reference to his vote on that occasion: Whenever an expunging process may commence, or how far soever it may be carried, *I pray it in mercy, not to erase mine from the record*.'

Be easy, Mr. Webster. If this one vote of yours ever should be expunged, there are enough more of the same stamp, remaining, which will never be erased, at least from the recollections of the people. Webster has voted in accordance with his course at the last session, in darker periods of our Country's history than the present—even when a foreign soldiery was pro Ing about our borders. For instance:

On the 7th January, 1814, (during the war) he voted against an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Navy.

On the 10th, against making provision to fill the ranks of the army.

On the 22d, against raising troops for five years.

On the 25th against a non-importation law.

On the 8th Feb. against raising five regiments of riflemen.

On the 29th March, against a bill to execute the laws and repel invasion.

On the 2d December, when the Hartford Convention was about to convene, he voted against a bill to raise a revenue for Government and maintain the public credit.

On the 13th, he voted to postpone indefinitely, a call upon the several States for their quotas of Militia to defend the frontiers against invasion—and on the 14th against the same bill.

On the 10th, he voted for the 24th time against providing a revenue and maintaining the public credit.

The British army obtained possession of the city of Washington and destroyed the Capitol by fire. When a bill was before Congress, authorizing an appropriation of money to rebuild it, Mr. Webster voted against it.

What sayest thou, O, thou great Bank Whig 'Champion of the Bleeding Constitution'—thou immaculate Statesman? Will you not have 'GLORY ENOUGH *left*, if, perchance, the solitary vote which now excites your anxiety should ever be erased?

FISK & HINKLEY'S

Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents:

Francis F Hanes, Livermore—Capt. Daniel Hobbs, Falmouth—John Miller, Esq. Warren—Knight & Tarbell, Cambridgeport—Joel Burlingame, Detroit, M. T.

JOB KASKELL,

Hallowell, Jan. 1, 1836. epl;23

SLEIGH For Sale.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, a first rate single SLEIGH steel shod Terms very favorable.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Jan. 18, 1835.

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS
OFFICE.

Consumption!

DR. RELFE'S ASTHAMATIC PILLS,

HAVE, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief and in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain the Side, Spitting of Blood, Chillness and Shiverings that precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally, become one of the most popular medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended of their administration in the above complaints, frequently giving the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy had failed, and persons had given themselves up in despair of a cure.

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

And such has been the salutary effects of these Pills, even in hopeless cases, as far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, evidently to prolong life for days and weeks, and, give to it, a positive comfort they never expected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring repose.

Common colds are frequently removed in a few hours.

***Although, (says a person, speaking of these pills,) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity, for an Asthamatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs,) which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to her house for days and weeks together, she finds that nothing gives her relief which Relfe's Asthamatic Pills do!—easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her a comfortable rest." And this is the testimony of hundreds or thousands. The relief which aged people, as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and are in fact to some, a essential auxiliary to their comfort, and absolute to their existence!

A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in the country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving his life.

Price, whole boxes, 50 Pills, $1; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cts.

DUMFRIES' EYE-WATER!

FOR sore or inflamed Eyes—nothing known gives such immediate and comfortable relief. On recent sore eyes, the effect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of long standing, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this Eye-Water, after every other remedy has failed. Persons who have used it, pronounce it without hesitation the best preparation for those complaints they have ever met with. Price 25 cents a bottle.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr Conway. For sale with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, & W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. e5p1

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. [No. 2]10

Fourth year of Waldie's Library.

BOOKS BY MAIL!

Prospectus of two new Volumes for 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable Library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to know the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply *books by mail* at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastigious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres, reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures, &c &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle of family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage, included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society.—This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk of idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio & companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consists of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews more especially Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

☞A very limited number of complete sets of the Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique of its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE,
Seventh, two doors South of Seventh street, Phiad.
October, 1835.

☞PELTS Wanted.☜

CASH and the highest price will be paid for LAMBS PELTS.

Also,—ASHES wanted in exchange for Goods by F. BEMIS.

Paris, Nov. 19, 1835. 15

THE SALMAGUNDI,

And News of the Day.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF

COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful recore of the scintillations of their genius.—It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, *postage paid*)—☞*and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.*

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 Engravings

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publishers tribe with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The terms of THE SALMAGUNDI *will* be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. *No* paper *will* be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note *postage paid*. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞The papers that are sent out of the city *will be carefully* packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞THE SALMAGUNDI *will* be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general satisfaction it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞*All* orders must come postage paid.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Cary's Library of Choice Literature.

WHEN this work was about commencing, the Proprietors, in their Original Prospectus, stated, that their facilities were very great for conducting a publication of the kind. The selections already have given great satisfaction. "The Life of Sir James Mackintosh," "Kincaid's Rifle Brigade," and "Characteristics of Hadleston," are works that are of the same time are interesting and instructive. Nothing bearing a different character shall ever find a place in the Library.

As a proof of our facilities, we have commenced in No. 14, the publication of a work of History and Fiction, by James—received by us ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER PUBLISH'T. The gentleman is the author of those deservedly popular works, "Darnley," "D'Eorme," "Richelieu," "Philip Augustus," "Henry Masterton," "John Marston Hall," "Mary of Burgundy," "The Gypsey," &c. The present work will sustain the high reputation. The scene is laid in France, during the reign of its gayest monarch, Henri Quatre, and is full of those beautiful descriptions and stirring incidents which characterizes all his writings. It is entitled

ONE IN A THOUSAND,
OR,
THE DAYS OF HENRI QUATRE.

This work will be completed in advance of the regular days of publication to gratify our numerous readers, with—which, when they commence, we are convinced they will anxiously look for—the Denouement.

Our extraordinary facilities will enable us to be always in advance with the works of this & many other celebrated authors.

The Library is published weekly, each number containing 20 imperial octavo pages, in a stitched cover. The Literary Chronicle which accompanies it contains 4 pages, and is bound up at the completion of each volume at the end of the work.

Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Address CAREY & HART, or
LOUIS A. GODEY, Agent, *Philadelphia*

AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

VOL. II,

Published by the Boston Bewick Company—No. 47, Court Street.

THE Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute the work with renewed assiduity; and with a constant desire to fulfil the promises made at the outset of the work. We intend "to stick to our text;" and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant. The *utile et dulce* shall still be our object and aim. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study,—nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive.—Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow, or live and move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary, or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of our readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not our sole exclusively; and we ask the favour of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes, and works of arts, for the benefit of all our friends. As republicans, we feel that we are of the same family as those in the south and in the west—as friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we wish also to be considered of the same family. If we can do any thing by our labors to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, we shall be ready to the good work."

We would call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the Magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, ($2,) charged for it in advance.

☞All letters and communications from Agents and others MUST BE POST PAID.

☞Active and responsible Agents who will continue to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties or Districts, will meet with liberal encouragement. N B None need apply without satisfactory references.

☞The postage of this Magazine as established by law, is 4 1-2 cts. for 100 miles—any distance over, 7 1-2 cts.

GEORGE G. SMITH, Agent.

Boston, September, 1835. 10

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE public are hereby notified that N. G NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable

Smutt Machines,

at Sandwich, N. H; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice.

Sandwich, October, 1835. 18 re 6ft

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of JAMES W. RIPLEY, late of Fryeburg in said County, Esquire, deceased, give notice, that six months from the 11th of Jan inst. are allowed for creditors to bring in & prove their claims, and that they will attend to their duty at the Office of Edward L. Osgood, in said Fryeburg, on the first Saturdays of March, April, June, and July next, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. on each of said days.

EDWARD L. OSGOOD. }
IRA TOWLE. } Com'rs.
JAMES O McMILLAN, }

Fryeburg, Jan. 19th, 1835. 3t5

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled.

THE undersigned, respectfully petition your Honorable body for an Act of Incorporation, enabling them to erect a bridge in the town of Bethel, from shore to shore, across the Androscoggin River at or near Barker's Ferry, by the name of BETHEL BRIDGE, with such powers and restrictions incident to such corporations.

They desire power and authority to take toll for the so'e benefit of said corporation, according to the rate following, to wit: For each foot passenger, two cents; for each horse and rider, six cents; for each sleigh, sled, cart, or wagon, drawn by one beast, ten cents; for each chaise, chariot, or sulky, drawn by one beast, sixteen cents; for each sleigh, sled, cart, or wagon, drawn by two beasts, fifteen cents; for each additional horse or any other beast of burden beyond two, in sleighs, sleds, carts, or wagons, three cents each; for coach, chariot, phaeton, or curricle, thirty cents: for droves of neat cattle, horses, mules, or asses, two cents each; for sheep and swine, twelve cents a dozen; for Elephants, one hundred cents each; and for all other animals and beasts of show, twenty-five cents each; and that they may receive such other facilities therefor as your honorable body may think the public good requires, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

ELI TWITCHELL, & 14 others.

State of Maine.

IN SENATE, JANUARY 16th, 1836.

ON the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That the Petitioners cause an attested Copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be published three weeks in succession in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris, in Oxford County, the last publication to be two days, at least, before the third Tuesday of February next, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JANUARY 16, 1836.

Read and concurred.

JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.

A true Copy—Attest,
WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary of the Senate.

Collector's Notice,—Lovell.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non resident proprietors and owners of the following lots of land, situated in Lovell, in the County of Oxford, that they are taxed for the year A. D. 1835, in the bills committed to the subscriber, Deputy Collector of the said town of Lovell, to collect, as follows:

Names of Proprietors, Lots	No.	No. Day.	No. Acres.	Value. $	Tax. $	Total. $
David Bradley	50	4	100	50	33	33
Owners unk.	25	5	100	75	84	84
	42	4	100	50	56	56
	12	4	100	75	84	84
2-3 13	4		66 2-3	40	44	44
	1	1	50	2 00	2,22	2,22
Deficiencies of highway tax for 1834.						
Owners unk.	15	5	100	125	3,19	3,19
	55	1	100	125	3,19	3,19
	23	5	100	75	1,91	1,91
	42	4	100	50	1,27	1,27
	37	4	100	50	1,28	1,28
	12	4	100	75	1,91	1,91
2-3 13	4		66 2-3	40	1,02	1,02
1-2 18	5		70	30	,77	,77

Unless said taxes and all intervening charges, are paid to me the subscriber, on or before the twenty-fifth day of May next, at ten o'clock A M so much of said land will be sold at Public Vendue, at Thomas Brickett's Inn, in said Lovell, as will discharge the same.

JOHN BARKER, Dep. Collector of Taxes
Lovell, Dec 15, 1835 } of said Lovell, for 1835.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

JOHN H. FRYE,

late of Fryeburg, in said county, Esquire, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the 12th day of January, instant, are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims, & that we will attend to the service aforesaid at the Office of JOHN S BARROWS, Esq. in said Fryeburg, on the first Tuesdays of March, May, and July next, from two until four of the clock in the afternoon of said days.

HENRY C. BUSWELL, }
ISAAC FRYE, } Com'rs.

Fryeburg, January 2d, 1836. 2t6

NEW BOOKS.

MORE new Books just received and for sale at the Oxford Book Store, viz:

THE COURT AND CAMP OF BONAPARTE.
THE HISTORY OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—2 Vols. by J. S. Locklart
MEMOIRS OF THE IMPRESS JOSEPHINE.
LIFE OF LAFAYETTE.
LIFE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTTS. 2 Vols.
THATCHER'S LIVES OF THE INDIANS. 2 Vols.
LIFE OF DR. FRANKLIN.
LIFE OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.
HISTORY OF CHIVALRY AND THE CRUSADES.
LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
CLARK'S COMMENTARY.
INFANTRY TACTICS. YOUNG MAN'S SUNDAY BOOK.

Parley's Library, Lollie's Family Library, Æsop's Fables, Scripture Stories, Abellano, Parley's Evening Tales, Robinson Crusoe, Mrs. Heman's Poems, Nursery Songs, Indian Wars, Child's Friend, Abbott's Fires de Piety, Influence of Mothers, Young Chemist, Seedtime & Harvest, Early Piety, Kemple, Hints for a New Year, Honor due to Christ, Azenbly's Catechism, Sabbath School Hymn Books, Conversation and Enamelled Cards, &c. &c.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Jan. 18, 1836. 3w;23

Oxford Canal Corporation.

WE the undersigned, four of the persons obtaining a charter on our petition to the Legislature of Maine of 1832, authorizing us to open a Canal or Canals, with a suitable number of Locks, to commence at the most suitable and convenient place at the *Waters* of the *Sebago Pond*, in the County of Cumberland, and to be constructed in a Northerly direction in the most *suitable* and convenient route, until it unites the waters of the *Thompson Pond*, so called, thence passing through said Pond at or near *Cragies Mills*, in the *town of Oxford*; thence in the most convenient route to Rust's Mill Pond at "Norway Village," in the County of Oxford, and terminating at such place in said Mill Pond as they may designate—Give notice that a meeting of the Corporation thereby formed, will be held at the Tavern House of D. Hayes, in Oxford, on Tuesday, 23d of February, 1836, at one o'clock P. M. for the purpose hereafter mentioned, viz:

1st, to choose a Moderator.

2d, to choose a Clerk and Treasurer.

3d, to determine upon the measures necessary to commence and prosecute the opening of such Canal, and to raise such sums as shall be deemed necessary for its completion.

4th, to agree upon the manner of calling future meetings, and adopt such By-Laws and Regulations as the interests of the Corporation and success of their object may require.

5th, to choose a Committee to propose a Code of By-Laws.

6th, to choose a Committee to Petition the Legislature for an extension of time for the completion of said Canal, and to petition for such additional Acts as shall be deemed necessary.

W. B. NORTON,
SAM'L H. KING,
WM. REED,
HENRY RUST.

Feb. 9, 1836.]

☞NOTICE.☜

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the Store in South Paris *lately* occupied by Mr. CYRUS THAYER, where he intends to keep as general an assortment of Goods as is usually kept in a country Store and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.

South Paris Jan. 23 1836.